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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



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THREE MONTHS HENCE.

Written by a girl.



COMPARISONS are odious; but just now in the throes of this awful month of March, the gods will surely allow us hard-working students the luxury of looking on a few short months and comparing the good time we will be enjoying then, with the dreadful grind of the present. For of course, every one of us who has a conscience at all, is having a very bad time just now—considerably worse than when we are face to face with our Waterloos next month.

"Dreary, weary with the long day's work,
Head of me, heart of me, stupid as a stone."

But Time is a great healer, and three months hence Browning and Homer, Kant and Voltaire and Dupuis, will be but phantoms of a dream, a horrible nightmare in which books and fountain-pens, ushers and pads, demons that beset student life, clutched at our throats with diabolical laughter, threatening our annihilation; but one day we were awakened by the shock of success or failure. Three months hence it will be "settled forever one way"—we will be sorted out under the old headings that have existed ever since the first Chinese student started off to college, on a rosy morning near

the birth of time—the ranks of "the ploughed" and "the victorious" will have claimed their own. By that time the first fierce thrill of exultation or the first crushing sense of defeat will have mellowed down, and will seem like a thing far away, and we'll wonder why we bothered about it so much anyway. In its place will come a quiet, contemplative "I knew I'd pass" sort of feeling, or one half-resigned, half-cynical, "Fool to try it anyway." Spiders and mice may hold high carnival in the halls, for we, a strong student race to whom tradesmen and politicians alike must "kow-tow," will have scattered over the Dominion and will have lost much of our importance and not a little of our conceit, in the quiet walks of humdrum life. After all there is nothing so "levelling" as a few weeks at home, after the triumphs of a successful session. We may have headed our honour class, may have played cover-point as 'twas never played before, may have earned a reputation for tripping the light fantastic with unrivalled grace, may have engineered a conversat so as to leave a small balance, in short we may have been little tin gods amongst our fellow students, but when we have settled down at home we find that ours was a very limited, local celebrity after all, which doesn't effect our small brother

in the least, and doesn't prevent our mother from rummaging our trunks, not for the medals, alas, but to see the state of our wardrobe. It has all been so real to us—we chafe a bit at first at the seeming heedlessness of the home-people, but by and by we too realize the relative worth of such things. A medal or a scholarship may be a power amongst the world of scholars, but when you come to apply for a summer position on a boat or behind a counter, it is to something else that you must trust. When someone, who has never turned the leaves of a High School book is chosen in preference, you realize that a solid knowledge of the "three R's" is still the ordinary man's standard—and then the "leveling" process sets in.

Three months from now the graduate will have adjusted himself to his position in the world. The roll of parchment and the hood will be carefully locked away, dust will already be collecting on books that a few short weeks ago were his daily meat and drink, and with a half serious sigh for the freedom and carelessness and non-responsibility of the departed hoodless years, he will set about his life work full of firm resolves and high ideals, ambitious to make his presence felt in the world. And gradually the pleasant and painful little episodes of college life, year-meetings, class at-homes, students' frolics, professors' mannerisms, examination agonies; the glory and the glamor of the last great day will lose their distinctness and become submerged in that comprehensive epithet which has only the happiest associations—"college days!" We Queen's graduates can never quite forget, for we are always running across each other—the sight of an old

chum or even the sound of the long metre doxology sung on a week day, will act like a charm to reanimate the past.

Possibly, from the nature of his calling, the graduate in Divinity is soonest adjusted. There is only one road open to him, so he goes to his own little church, assists at a large city church, or, perhaps, more interesting than either, does supply work. The importance of the new minister in a small country community can scarcely be exaggerated. His advent is a date from which everything is reckoned for months to come; during his stay he is the centre of all interest. The modern divine has to be a "man of parts," at least, in this early stage of his career. Everything is expected of him, from running in an egg-and-spoon race at the annual picnic, up to leading the psalms in prayer-meeting. Strange how necessity makes a man's talents blossom out! He who was never known to join in "Hop along Mary," who never dared join in for fear of books and other missiles, will start off "Dundee" with the composure and confidence of a footlight idol. But then when things are expected of us we nearly always can do them. And then, too, the audience is not very critical—it's the spirit they look to more than the tune. And those soul-stirring sermons that were destined, in the fine imagination of the earnest young maker, to thrill the hearts of multitudes of world-worn time-servers, lolling back in the cushioned seats of some great metropolitan church, thrill them till the silence could be heard, and the plates would be heavy with silver—these eloquent discourses will be given before a select audience of a dozen people, in a little church lighted

by smoky oil lamps, where the stillness is only broken by the falling of a log in the wood-stove, or the deep (suspiciously deep) breathing of a tired parishioner who has had to drive seven miles for this little rest. The multitudes are not there to thrill, but what matters it so long as the preacher feels sure they would have been thrilled if they were. From an artistic point of view the Divinity who takes a country parish has a more interesting life than the one who goes to assist in a city church. The characteristic difference is shown in a commonplace incident—the one hails a down-town car, talks to the man next him or reads his paper, and alights at his church, finding everything more or less cut and dried, the same from one week to another; the other jogs along a lonely country road "where the quiet end of evening smiles, miles and miles," with no companionship but his thin horse (did anyone ever see a minister's horse that was fat?) but around him on every side speak the infinite voices of nature. Then, too, the country is full of surprises, he never knows just what he is coming to.

Other graduates will have crossed the sea or the border, in search of wider knowledge than Queen's could give them; others will have taken up their life work, settling down to build up this Canada of ours. In any case, may the teachings instilled by their old Professors ever be with them.

But it is the undergraduate who, three months hence, will be revelling in the delights of his summer career. When you take a trip down the river you are sure to recognize several of your dance partners of the previous winter, in the solemn, blue-coated, brass-buttoned youths, who count out dollars and cents or carry around

glasses of soda water, as if they never knew the glory of "taking a third place, Second Division." Quite a painful shock you give your maiden aunt when you rush up to the purser, or the cook, or the candy-man, and talk and laugh familiarly for fifteen minutes. "A third year Arts man? Why, what's he doing here! Seeking 'experiences' or a plot for a story? Bessie, are you sure he gave you the right change? Count again." Our aunts pick up very queer ideas of college students and their ways—"putting himself through" is a phrase full of wonderful suggestions to them. Like as not when you arrive at your summer hotel the porter will be recognized as an old rival in the Latin class, or there will be a spic and span youth who wields his tray with native dignity and an ease that speaks of long practice, who will wait on you and your party with wondrous alacrity, the cause of which deference is totally unsuspected by your aunt, until she recognizes him again in the irreproachably correct young man who comes to take you for a row in the evening. "Putting himself through," you explain to that harassed lady who, however, soon catches the contagion, and shares your enthusiasm for the self-made collegian. For we all honor the man of ambition and energy who, whether from choice or necessity, prefers to engage in honorable work rather than idle his summer away. The glory of a college does not depend on the number of millionaires enrolled in its register, but rather on that strong, sturdy element of self-made men, who are putting themselves through, and who ennoble the most commonplace work by the spirit in which they do it.

But there is another important ele-

ment at Queen's—three months hence, girls, what will you be doing? Doubtless some of you too will be amongst the ranks of workers, for men have not the monopoly of energy and ambition. Some will be teaching in a way back little section, where going for the mail is a wild dissipation, and where one turns to work as a relief from the awful monotony and peace of the place. Still, if you have in you any of the spirit of a Wordsworth, the life of a summer school-teacher can be made an ideal existence. The trouble is so few of us have. Many of you will be settled down to the old home-life again, overawing your little sister by an occasional outburst of pedantry, or bringing tears to your mother's eyes by your most impossible pies, or plaguing the cook by some new hygienic inventions in the culinary art. For it cannot be denied the home people have considerable inconveniences to put up with, when one of the girls attends college. It takes her several weeks before her hand gets back its old cunning, and in the interval the family never are quite sure what kind of a tea they are going to have, or whether it is safe to invite in a friend.

But the most of you will be enjoying "day-long blessed idleness" three months hence, whether at home, in the country, or at the sea. The roses will be back to the faded cheeks, whose youthful freshness the moderns course did its best to mar. Mothers will have no further need to explain proudly your pallor and general lassitude—"Just graduated, you know. Not quite herself yet." It is hard to detect the graduate amid the crowd of revellers. The Freshette tells her sister to pass the chloride of sodium, the Sophomore may be detected picking up weeds at a picnic and producing a microscope;

the Junior may be heard saying, "Let me see, what does Shelley say of that?"; but the graduate won't be detected in anything. In the wild freedom and unconstraint of this, her first vacation, which is altogether free from the tyranny of books and classes, she thinks of nothing but pleasure for the time being, dimly conscious that life cannot be always so, that a new life lies before her full of grave responsibilities; but now she will enjoy herself to the full, and not let even a shadow of the future darken this summer. So for the time she is only a girl full of vigor and youth, bent on having a good time, not a grave student with a hood and gown put away in a drawer at home. But perhaps as she lies under a tree dreaming (not thinking, she has had enough of that in the last few months), the girls ask her for "college stories," and she says "Oh, don't bother me, girls. I am trying to forget it all for a while." Then a furry little caterpillar drops down on her lap, and the others run off screaming wildly, but she picks it up carefully, almost tenderly, with a look which says: "You funny little thing; you've as much right on this earth as I. You're part of the scheme of things, too. I wonder what order you belong to!"; and as she puts it back in its web she remembers that four years ago she too would have run off, but she does not pause to attribute the change to the study of the arts and sciences which shows the relative importance of all things on which the sun shines. It is this subtle side of our development in college which is of more real worth than degrees and medals.

Three months hence the student who is spending his summer in idleness and pleasure, may give a careless thought to the coming winter's work;

the undergraduate who is engaged in different work will think gladly of the coming session at college, that will make up for a good many weary hours' toil; but the graduate already started out on his career looks back, not forward, and says:

"I have journeyed my stage, and earned my wage,
And retired as was right."

Three months hence a new generation of students will be busy at the matriculation studies and examinations—how far away that time seems to us—and in October the new race will enter to push us from our stools. Is there not something uncanny in the thought that these people, whoever they are, will one day be taking our places! Yet I know one student at least who would like nothing better than to be a Freshie over again, even with a Freshie's sorrows.

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

THE following extract is taken from a letter written by Professor K. P. R. Neville of the University of Illinois. Mr. Neville was an undergraduate here between the years of 1893 and 1897, and was an intimate and valued friend of some who are still inhabitants of the college:

"More or less interest must always be taken in statements regarding American post-graduate courses, for those who constitute the community guilty of such self-ostracism. The JOURNAL has from time to time given most sane editorials and comments on the question, but seems to have omitted one very material consideration. Post graduate work without a comprehensive, almost exhaustive library, cannot be productive of the best results. Any investigations to which the student de-

votes his time cannot be authoritative and final if every last item of evidence bearing on the point is not available. But much more can be done in our Canadian Universities than is actually being done. They can begin their post graduate work and learn methods as well as facts, imbibe more deeply of the sources of their individual inspiration, than most undergraduates do at any of our colleges. The best results however, will not be evidenced until the work of such students can be three-quarters original. This requires the existence of extensive material for laboratory practice, which means for the literary branches, books.

There is a further point which should not be overlooked in this connection. The value of travel as an educator has been fully presented to an eager public by our rural debating societies. It is a commonplace. Nowhere can its value be more appreciated perhaps, than in migration from institution to institution in prosecution of one's studies. Germany recognizes this; the result is the perfect freedom of transfer granted to the undergraduate even. The heaven has begun to work in the United States, where a committee of the best men we have are wrestling with the problem of uniformity in graduate work that will allow a man to pass from say Harvard to Yale, to Columbia, to Cornell, to Chicago, in his three years' probation for the doctor's degree without breaking the continuity of his work as must be done under existing systems. This gives a man an insight into university life and university government under widely varying conditions and methods, and enables him to sit at the feet of the recognized leaders in his department the country over."



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Editorials.

IN another part of the present number of the JOURNAL there is to be found a brief sketch of the recent convention of students at Toronto. Some fifteen or sixteen of our own students were present at this great gathering, and a considerable measure of the light and enthusiasm which centred in the Massey Music Hall has no doubt filtered out among those who were not themselves present. There have been public reports and private harangues setting forth the spirit and the methods of the great Missionary movement under which the recent convention was held; and both those who aim at travelling to foreign lands as missionaries themselves, and many others, must be refreshed and stimulated by these accounts. For once at least it has been to our disadvantage that we are not in Toronto, else more would have profited directly from this meeting.

The abstract legitimacy of missionary enterprise is something which no person of culture for a moment calls in question. To do so would not only be to repudiate our own history but to contravene essential and fundamental facts of the Christian religion. A faith which recognizes the intrinsic

and eternal value of every human life as such, and which at the same time claims to be an absolute and final interpretation of the relation of God to man, must have as one of the axioms of its existence the determination to make itself known to all mankind. Our own culture and civilization are largely due to the thorough grasp of these facts which prevailed during earlier centuries of the era, and we shall do dishonor to our great traditions if we fail to understand with the same clearness the inevitableness of the principles we profess. The Christian religion must be a volunteer movement through and through, convinced of the necessity of its faith for all races and colors of men, and ready at call to make itself known to those who are in need of its support.

To pass from abstract obligations to the actual performance of such is to enter a region of detail and compromise which is only too familiar to those who are the leaders in such a gathering as the late convention. What countries are most in need, where the money is to come from, what attitude the various denominations should take to each other, what effect political relationships must have upon missions, and many other difficult questions come up to modify and to postpone the achievement of the obligations which in principle are so easily recognized. Such features of general missionary enterprise as the Toronto Convention show that all these difficulties are being grappled with by strong, brave men. Details are being studied and past experience is being brought to the service of fresh endeavors. The motto which hopes for the evangelization of the world within the present genera-

tion is a beautiful dream which need not be cast aside even if three decades hence, there is still much to be done. The more immediate the task the more strenuously will it be attempted.

It is pleasant to hear that so much stress has been laid upon the absolute necessity of sound scholarship as a preparation for missionary activity. There have been students of our own—though we blush to put it in print—who found Greek so hard that they gave it up and went off to learn Chinese and preach to the Celestials. But that was some years ago, and one of the echoes from the meeting at Toronto is that men must be well grounded before they will be recognized as legitimate applicants for the outposts of Christian effort. Sympathetic study of the great non-Christian religions as well as a grasp of our own religion in terms of the thought of our own time are essentials without which the most earnest of missionaries will make but a faint impression upon men steeped in age-long ideas and prejudices so different from our own. It is a student's volunteer movement and men must study before they volunteer.

It is one of the privileges of the editorial department of this paper that it can exercise what to many other organisms would be a very desperate and hazardous flexibility. For nine-and-twenty years back this capacity has been in the making, and the suppleness and agility with which these pages can turn from grave to gay is one of the evidences that both gaiety and sobriety are respectable. The article, for instance, which precedes this one is eminently serious both in conception and in style, while this one itself, though not frivolous, altogether, is quite anxious to dis-

avow any very sober or didactic purposes. Always to be serious and didactic would indicate an alarming condition of the conscience and would be a poor result to show for all the practice which this paper has enjoyed these last three decades both in literature and in casuistry.

One of the functions of the editorial department is to look on impersonally wherever the students of the University are gathered in considerable numbers and to make reflections and remarks upon their doings. If games are lost or won, if contests of wit and speech are fought to a desperate decision, or if new enterprises of great pith and moment are undertaken within the community, the writers who shield themselves behind the abstract existence of this paper must not fail to offer an opinion. The busy life of the University is bizarre and fascinating. Its colours are bright and it has much significance for a sphere wider than its own stone walls. At work or at play the students of the University offer a perpetual attraction to these pages which only the most insensible observer could resist.

There is a winter playground within the limits of the college properties which offers a lively fascination for an eye that is not dulled by too much study. "Come across and have a skate," is one of the invitations heard oftenest in the afternoons, though sometimes other portions of the day are spent in the same exhilarating pastime. Day in day out, while the frosts of winter hold, the surface of the skating rink is a scene of the liveliest activity. The lady skaters emerge from one corner of the building, often to skate hand in hand without a glance at the bystanders or at the men who skate so gracefully just ten yards in

front of them. Their chat is merry and animated; not of books and theories, but about people and events and clothes, the theatre, and the calls which ought to be paid this very afternoon, only this is better a thousand times than paying calls. "But, dear me, come and take a rest for a while; I am afraid we are trying to skate too fast. We can sit here and watch the other people." "Yes, that's a good idea, I am almost out of breath." "Oh, look, look, there's your friend Josephine skating with that man again, she said yesterday she would never look at him again. I wish we could hear what they are talking about." "Books, of course, he never thinks of anything else, even when he takes his exercise, as he calls it." "I don't believe he is such a great scholar after all though he does look so wise; do you think he cares much for your friend, he seems very attentive to her." "She doesn't care much for him, of that I'm sure—I think there is somebody else she likes much better, who knows just as much about books and a thousand other things as well."

Among the men of course, it would be quite impossible to hear such gossip about the affairs of other people. A bright dress and a graceful skater could never win as much attention as is devoted to the discussion of last night's hockey match and its brilliant plays. The smoking room with the huge stove in the middle of the floor and the numbered lockers around the wall, is the great resort for those who claim authority upon the subject of hockey contests, past, present, and to come. The exact score of a game played five years ago and the personnel of the opposing teams may furnish talk for three-quarters of an hour, especially to men who rarely handle a

stick themselves. The chances of next week's games are canvassed as knowingly as if the matter had already been revealed by some private official of destiny; and on the day after an eventful game there is always somebody who claims to have predicted the exact number of goals made by each of the opposing sides.

Some people of course, only hear these scraps of conversation as they are putting on their skates to enjoy the more refreshing atmosphere and exercise of the ice. They take the ice with a leap and join in the swift procession, sometimes alone, oftener in company with others whose talk lends variety to the healthful motion. Some say that many tragedies and comedies take place during these hours of recreation, that Balbus loiters lazily about the margin until Puella comes upon the scene, when he wakes into life as if by magic. Some say that the catastrophes are staged oftenest near the outer door, and that the coolness of the air is often the effect of sighs. All these beliefs are questionable when it is remembered that the people who frequent this merry haunt are young Canadians accustomed to the fresh air and the winter sunshine. Innocent sport and cameraderie do not lend themselves either to high tragedy or to frivolous harlequinade.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One of the most interesting events of the year in the Alma Mater Society was the presentation of the annual financial statement of the Athletic Committee. At the beginning of the session this committee had to face a deficit of almost a thousand dollars, and this unfortunate aspect of their work was followed by ill success on the campus and the ice. In spite of

these difficulties however the report shows that the shortage has been pulled down to the small sum of eighty-five dollars, a result which speaks very highly for the energy and economy with which the athletic funds have been handled by the committee. Mr. W. H. McInnes, the secretary of the Athletic Committee, must be specially complimented for his large share in bringing about this improved state of affairs, as well as for the accurate state of his accounts and the intelligent grasp of details which he showed in making the report.

The following amounts have been received for the Grant Hall fund, by the treasurer, J. B. McIver, 38 Clarence St., Kingston.

Amount previously acknowledged..	\$1,356.00
Hon. James Maclellan, L.L.D., Toronto.....	1,000.00
David Maclaren, Ottawa	300.00
George Read, Keene.....	100.00
G. W. Murphy, (Elgin) Queen's College.....	100.00
Rev. Murdoch Mackinnon, Toronto, 1 on 100.....	25.00
F. G. Stevens, C.E., Rossland, B.C., 1 on 100	10.00
W. G. Brown, Toronto.....	25.00
E. E. C. Kilmer, Aylmer West.....	2.00
	<hr/> \$2,918.00

The following figures present a complete statement of the finances of the JOURNAL for last session and must be very satisfactory when compared with corresponding reports a few years ago:

RECEIPTS.

Advertisements..	\$ 717.25
Subscriptions..	530.00
Sale of extra copies.....	16.60
Glee Club.....	12.80
Rebates from Publishers....	6.10
Interest..	3.35
	<hr/> \$1286.10

DISBURSEMENTS

Balance from previous year..	\$ 57.90
Printing.....	881.32
Engraving.....	184.97
Sundries.....	139.93
	<hr/> \$1264.12
Total Receipts.....	\$1286.10
Total Disbursements.....	1264.12
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$ 21.98

THE CHANCELLOR'S LATEST GIFT.

THE Chancellor is in the habit of thinking about how he can best benefit Queen's, or Ottawa, or Canada, or the Empire; and having an open mind he receives suggestions readily from various quarters. His presence at the meeting of the Alumni Conference, when the press was discussed, impressed him with the importance of Journalism, and he came to the conclusion that the attention of thinkers should be directed to the following question:—"How can Canadian Universities best benefit the cause of Journalism, as a means of moulding and elevating public opinion in the Dominion."

For the purpose of obtaining essays on this subject, the sum of \$250.00 has been placed by him in the hands of the Principal, to be awarded as a prize, or two or three prizes, as may be decided on by the judges. The competition is to be open to all Canadians.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as judges:—The donor, a representative nominated by the Canadian Press Association, and the Principals of McGill, Queen's and University College. These gentlemen will decide when the essays must be sent in, their length and other details.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

THE first difficulty which meets the Government of the Province in proposing to deal liberally with higher education is the unwillingness of members of the Legislature to vote money for an object which promises no direct financial return. That this unwillingness reflects the prevailing sentiment of their constituents cannot be denied by any one acquainted with the facts of the case. No one who canvassed the County of Frontenac last October, for the by-law to give a paltry sum to the University which for sixty years has freely conferred benefits on the County, is likely to deny it, unless he made no effort to get at the real reasons which caused the average voter to reject the proposal. "What is the good of a college or university, anyway? It only tempts our sons away from the farm," was often considered answer sufficient to every argument. When it was pointed out that their objections to a college should apply to the Public and High Schools, which they, nevertheless, supported, the ready answer was, "Oh, the law makes us do that; we have no option in the matter." One, friendly to the by-law, called the attention of objectors to the fact that they could get teachers for less salary than formerly because of the number now in Ontario, thanks in part to the college. This barbaric line of argument was accepted without shame, only to be disposed of summarily by the answer: "But we have the college here, all right; and they will never take it away whether we build the hall or not." One would like to forget all this and to cherish the delusion that the people of Ontario value learning, and know that nothing else is so precious or in the long run pays so well, but the facts

"daurna be disputed." Every other country has been convinced; and the change which has come over the people of the United States in particular, in the course of the last thirty years is remarkable. The liberality of municipalities, States, Federal Government and individuals there, is attracting the attention and admiration of the Old Country, and wringing the reluctant confession that they themselves are behind in the race and that their only hope of catching up is in imitating the energy, intelligence and public spirit of the young giant of the West. Canada was in advance of the United States a generation ago. It is now a bad second, and its inferiority is seen most of all in popular indifference to education, in the general idea that nothing is of value which does not give immediate financial profit, and in the unwillingness to be taxed or to make sacrifices for anything more than the three R's. Man, it would seem from their tone, is simply a beast with appetites, and not a being whose intelligence is capable of development and who is placed in a world full of secrets which only cultivated intelligence can penetrate.

This being the condition of the people generally, what is the duty incumbent on those who love their country? To undertake a campaign of education in which a common end would be sought, without the possibility of the most sordid suspecting mere local or selfish ends. This would be a campaign of light against darkness; of civilization against barbarism; of science against ignorance; and the issue would not long be doubtful. The friends of Toronto University, for which the Province has done so much, should be in the forefront of this conflict; and the fact that they themselves

have not had to make sacrifices should inspire them with zeal on behalf of a sister who has for sixty years been obliged to "cultivate literature on a little oatmeal," and who is doing an amount of the common work which can no longer be overlooked. That, apparently, is not the view of the Chancellor, the Vice-chancellor and the President of Toronto. They think it better merely to fight for their own hand and to devote the greater part of their strength to agitating against the claims of their sister. In this it is impossible for them to succeed. Generous people will become indignant at such a crusade; and those of the baser sort will exclaim, "a plague on both your houses!" Selfishness always overreaches itself; and the higher the region in which it is displayed the more offensive is it to gods and men. What makes such a crusade against Queen's more indefensible now than ever is that the Premier has recently indicated how easy it would be for Ontario to meet all legitimate claims, either for scientific research or general culture. Pointing out that Provincial prohibition of the liquor traffic would take away \$380,000 or so from the revenue, in addition to what municipalities would lose, he made light of so trifling a sum. He scarcely devoted a sentence to that side of the case. "We could easily stand that." He was quite right. At present, Ontario is not taxed one mill, as a Province, for Education. It is quite different in Michigan. We have sufficient in our ordinary revenue to meet all reasonable claims. All that is needed is to convince the average voter that the expenditure would be wise. He will be convinced, however, only by common action on the part of those who have faith in higher education; never

by claims, which he is told, conflict with one another, nor by a sectarianism of locality, which is more unreasonable than the old sectarianism of creed from which our founders suffered. G.

THE STUDENTS' VOLUNTEER CONVENTION.

THE student volunteer movement began in 1886. Its object has been to enlist volunteers for foreign mission work, who after undergoing a course of training, may be ready to meet the requirements of the several missionary boards; and also to enlist the sympathy of students who, intending to spend their lives in Christian lands, either as clergymen or laymen, shall be able to do much for the promotion of missionary interest.

In connection with the movement an international convention is held every four years, that is once during each generation of students. The first was held in Cleveland in 1891, the second in Detroit, 1894, Cleveland again was visited in 1898, and this time the entertaining fell to the people of Toronto. That the movement is growing is evidenced by the fact that this was the largest convention ever held. At Cleveland, 1891, the total number of delegates was 680, representing 151 institutions; at Toronto, 1902, 455 institutions as well as mission fields and boards were represented by a total delegation of 2955 students, professors and returned missionaries.

On going up to such a gathering one is forced to ask what it all means. For what purpose is the assembly met? Have so large a number of students and professors, representing nearly every state in the American Union and every Province in Canada,

travelled hundreds of miles, at so busy a season of the academic year, simply to spend a week's holiday? We had only to attend the first meeting in Massey Hall on Wednesday afternoon to form a different opinion. We were immediately impressed with the spirit of devotion which characterized the whole proceedings, and were made conscious of the fact that an organization was set in motion that was exercising a mighty influence. The watchword of the movement, "The evangelization of the world in this generation," which stretched on canvas in large type across the wall where it could be seen by everyone present, gave us some idea of the vast undertaking. And although we may deem impossible what such a motto involves yet it is difficult to estimate what so high an aim supported by the determination of a large body of students will accomplish.

The meetings throughout were of intense interest. The forenoon and evening sessions were held in the Massey Music Hall, while the afternoon meetings which partook of the nature of conferences on various subjects, and the work in the several mission fields, were held in the different churches and college buildings in the city. The subjects were well chosen and for the most part showed careful preparation. The addresses were not of tiresome length, and on the whole were well delivered. And though we listened at times to figures and statistics, which often tend to become dry, they were given in such a way as to appeal to one's conscience, so that it was almost impossible to lose interest. It is true, as we suppose is the case at all such conventions, there were addresses after listening to which you felt that nothing bearing on any im-

portant question had been touched, but these were comparatively few. We heard various missionary problems discussed; the relation of the home church to the foreign field, the responsibility resting on the church, the student's responsibility, the ways of dealing with the natives regarding their religious beliefs, and how to present Christianity so as to make it acceptable; these and many others were dealt with by men who, through experience, were the most competent that could possibly be secured.

One encouraging and healthy sign was the emphasis laid on education. We were reminded that the great object of the convention was to interest students, gathered from various institutions, in foreign missions, who would return with greater zeal to create the same interest among their fellow students, in order that volunteers may be prepared to fill up the ranks at the front. And while they emphasized the need of a larger number of volunteers they attached equal importance to a thorough preparation. Men and women may be well versed in the workings of committees and facts of missions generally, and still be disqualified by the boards for work on the field on account of lack of education.

The question of establishing a chair in missions was also discussed. And while the general opinion of professors seemed to be that it would not be feasible they thought a great deal might be done by way of personal advice to students. In some Theological Colleges in the States, owing to the impetus received from the volunteer movement, the professors of Homiletics and Pastoral theology are giving a lecture or two a week on missions, as well as assigning readings on which the stu-

dents are examined. Such a method as this, along with the work of a mission study class conducted by the students themselves, would seem to be the wisest course to pursue at present.

Were we to offer a criticism on the convention it would be that the ground might have been covered in less time. And yet when we consider the fact that it continued to increase in interest to the end and that the climax was reached only at the last meeting on Sunday evening, we felt that the programme could not easily have been better arranged. A. M.

OLD COLLEGE FRIENDS.

A CORRESPONDENT has just written to me in a most gloomy and depressing vein concerning old friends. All his quondam college friends, he mourns, are one by one dropping from his side, and soon there will be none of the old cherished faces to comfort him in his hours of darkness. But is it not possible to expect too much of our friends? There is the man we encounter in the street every day on the way to lectures. We pass him the time of day and exchange a few remarks about college examinations or class work. Should anyone ask us if this man is a friend of ours we should without doubt answer that he was. And yet he is not, at least not in the sacred and final sense of the precious word. He would think little of our absence, and our presence is only an incident to him.

Then there is the bright and easy man who drops in upon us of an evening, and regales an hour or two with airy chat and gay anecdotes. We are glad of his company and hope he will call again. His coming is a pleasant interruption to arduous study, and his good cheer puts us in a better frame of

mind. He is a friend, but not a life-long friend. It will be possible to find others as good as he, all the way along our life's journey. Yet we love him, and feel a regret when at last the time comes when we may see him no more. Perhaps we shall meet him again at some railway station or on some steamboat dock; pause and heartily shake his hand, and exchange a few remarks about old college days. Then we plunge again each into his own life's work, and the meeting plays no great part in our daily life. But we—or the most favored of us, at least—have at our elbow yet another type of friend. He sits beside us by the hour; not always full of conversation, but we are conscious of a quiet satisfaction in having him near us, which is altogether independent of the commerce of ideas. When he does speak his words reach into our very soul and set a chord vibrating there, which is stiff and silent to every other influence. We feel that he knows us, faults and all, and yet that he loves us and desires our presence. He is sympathetic, though his sympathy is often rough and difficult to comprehend. His criticism is convincing, for we feel that it is sincere and based upon knowledge; and when he praises we rejoice at it more than at the plaudits of the multitude. This is the man whom we would keep within easy hail through the thickest of the battle of life. In gay and frivolous moments we may turn to some other who can tell a good story or propound a lively jest; but so soon as we are beset with difficulties or disappointments or harassed by vague yearnings, our thoughts instantly revert to him. And he is just the sort of man to fall generously in with such an arrangement, and keep closest to our side when the fight is on.

But whether he shall be our lifelong friend and adviser depends much on our treatment of him. Friendship, like a game of tennis-ball requires more than one good player to keep it alive. If your opponent does all the playing, the ball will presently be dead and the game ended. You must second his efforts and keep the missile in lively motion. Between yourself and friend there should be a constant reciprocity of ideas and sympathies, or the spell will soon be broken. Your friend must learn that not only do you need him, but he needs you; that there is something to be had in your society that he can find nowhere else in the world. This is the strongest hook of steel with which you can grapple him to your soul.

Most sincerely do we sympathize with our sad correspondent in his mourning at the sepulchre of buried friendships. It is hard that our personality means so little to our friend; that the moment our form is hidden from his eyes by a bend in the road, his mind is taken up with new things and new men, and the place we so recently occupied is even now filled by another. How delightful it would be could we always have the jovial company about us, with their jest and laughter, their earnest conversation and happy suggestion, even as it was around the dinner-table in the old college days! But this is not life. Our experience is made up of many confused and deviating paths, and we are ever coming to the point of demarcation where we must shake hands and bid adieu to one more well-beloved. It is well that such wounds are soon healed, they are so often inflicted. But it is always possible to keep intact one or two of the more precious of these fellowships, and greatly to be pitied

is he who cannot find at least one sympathetic face, one helpful hand constantly at his side through the heat and dust of the race.

A. T. BARNARD.

Ladies' Department.

KINGSTON AS A UNIVERSITY CITY.

THEY claim we are not a child of the Province, and as such a cast-away we cannot expect any material assistance. Whether they claim the truth is a question of dispute, and who knows what adopted parentage the future holds in store for us? In the meantime, and in the years gone by, wherewithal have we been kept? Alienated and alone, how have we managed to exist? To such queries the universal reply comes: A Principal who has given twenty-five years of faithful service, of devoted effort, and untiring zeal; a faculty harmonious and united, catching the fire of enthusiasm and augmenting it; and a body of students, bound by loyal and deep-rooted affection to their alma mater, profound respect and admiration for the masters under whom they sit, and a marked earnestness and fervor in the acquisition of a liberal education. Such has been the foundation--the rock upon which our salvation has rested. Does the third corner of the triangle show signs of deterioration in the midst of our increased prosperity, and apparently glorious future which awaits us? We hope not, for though the other two increase in power and stability, they cannot make up the deficiencies in a third, and therefore we must have a care to 'grow apace.'

We have mentioned three great factors in our, not mere existence, but development and progress, might we not

look for a fourth, not perhaps as potent and therefore more easily overlooked, but nevertheless exerting its influence, that is, the city of Kingston. If the Province does not recognize us the city does. And has any Canadian city done more for a university within its walls than has our city, for it is our city, especially from October until May, in more ways than one. To know to what extent we owe gratitude to this city, we have but to look at the records of our college, there to find gifts varying in greatness, but all minor when compared with the munificent grant of Oct. 16, 1900. After that date who can resent the idea that Kingston is a University city in very truth. Such has been the general and financial interest of the citizens.

To particularize, we cannot but wonder sometimes at the goodness of the Kingston merchants and the business portion of the city. One might think they would dread seeing a student entering an office, lest they hear the reminder: "Your advertisement for the Journal—for the hand-book—borrow furniture and hunting for decorations for the conversat, etc., etc." Yet, with what pleasing faces they always greet us, make us welcome at their warehouses, and even give a liberal discount—"your being a student." Of course the obligation is not all on our side, yet truly, we owe them something, for no one can deny that there are numerous calls upon their generosity and their good will towards Queen's and the students.

Our reception, too, by the churches of the city, is of a most cordial nature. They all seem to be pleased to welcome students to their pews on Sunday; and some even further show their cordiality by giving a reception in the autumn, at which no effort is

spared to show kindness and good fellowship. The pastors are not less kind than their flocks, taking an interest not merely in college work generally, but in the students who listen to them from week to week. Of course occasionally, we do meet a "chilly look" if we sit in a "certain pew," but we always think "that must be a stranger in the city, just moved to town, who has not caught the spirit of the Kingstonian."

Then, too, in the social circle, students are entertained with a warmth of reception which cannot be gainsayed! Think of the teas, the at-homes, to which we are so often invited, and if we do sometimes say: "Oh, I haven't time!" it is not because we think less of these, nor that we do not appreciate the acts of kindness and hospitality on the part of our city friends.

Especially do we notice here at Queen's the social intercourse between Professor and student. May we infer that this is due to the atmosphere of the place? That might be termed a far-fetched conclusion. But we must add that to whatever it is due, this cannot but be productive of good especially to the student. To meet and know our Professors in another capacity than merely as lecturers, gives us a part of education which we cannot receive in the class room, and but serves to bind us more closely to our alma mater and make even more hallowed our student days. We thus gain much that is lost in other colleges in this very phase of our university life.

Lastly, let us mention the much-abused boarding house. Did you ever hear a girl at an 'at-home,' or out at tea, remark: "Isn't this delightful after boarding house fare?" I have; and yet ask the same girl next day

"what kind of boarding house have you;" and she will invariably reply "just lovely—meals so nice and tasty, don't you know!" When you meet this strange coincidence, believe the latter statement, put the first down to mere "habit of expression" or mere jest.

It is a common verdict among the girls that we have good boarding houses. Then, why are they so much abused? Again, I say, mere habit or jest. When we consider how pleasantly we are situated, we decide we are fortunate. Our hostesses prove to be after all, not people to be looked down upon or unrecognized on the street. On the contrary is it not in some of the best homes and with some of the best people of the city that we find ourselves dwelling? We may not have as large a study as at home (or again we may have a larger), but are we not as a general rule made to feel at home while we are here? There may not be many of us in one house, but there are usually enough to help us waste an alarming amount of time, especially when viewed from an April standpoint. Generally speaking, we must admit, to be truthful, that we have good boarding houses, that we are treated humanely in every way, not only in the dining-room but in the drawing-room occasionally. Of course there are a few exceptions, it always takes these to prove the rule, but competition proves better than monopoly in this respect, in that the best survive,—the poorer die the death of the unrighteous. Again we reiterate that Kingston may well be called a University city, and this too, even from the boarding house point of view, which is by no means the least important among the numerous aspects of college life.

Medical Notes.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

"THE top of the mornin' to ye," said Tom, as he limped into the laboratory; "what the divil are ye doin' now;" and his eye glanced over to a table where microscopes, slides and text-books formed the predominant decorations, "studyin' for exams? Shure, an ounce of common sinse is worth a pound of book larnin any day. Come on and have a game of whisht. Thim periodical displays of learnin' called examinations is a ninessary evil, but at the same toime a donn nuisance, Ye'll foind whin ye git out in practice that it's not always the lad what heads the list who makes the best doctor, and ye'll foind, too, that the lad who is stuck on the tail of the list is far worse, so ye see that ye're between Scylla and Charybdis."

"What are they?" asked a freshman who stood near.

"Thim's bugs—microbes that Doc Connell has got in his steam-heated menagerie up stairs. The daily feed-in' of thim intelligent animals after the big show, on agar-agar and gilatine-broth is alone worth the proice of admission.

To raysume my discourse, I knew a lad who wint out from here and got the gold midil. He could tell ye par-fictly the ramifications of the inferior maxillary division of the fifth nerve but if you asked him to give a hypo-dermic, tin to wan he'd fill the veins with air. Oi knew another lad who carried off the midil in chimistry. His very first case was that of a little girul who'd swallowed a nail. He rushed to the ease and gave the little dear two ounces of ni-tric acid to dissolve the nail. It

worked foine. It dissolved the stomach with it.

Exams is foine things whin yez have a Gray in your moind or in your pockit—but they're hill when yez hasn't. Many's the boy oive sane, who'd buck through a loine of foight-in' footballers, with a grand stand yell-in' loike a gang of dagoes on a stroike and niver a nerve would twitch. But whin the orral exams came he'd stand outside the door, his legs tremblin', his teeth chatterin' like a centrifuge, and his nirves so hoighly strung you could have played 'Whistlin' Rufus' in sixteen sharps on thim. It's the men who kape their heads clear and their eyes unclouded by albuminuric retinitis and strong drink who git on. Ye know that man Harvey who discovered the circulation of the blood. He cut off a man's leg and whin he saw the blood flow. "It's blood!" he says. 'Go on,' says the others, 'you're jokin', for they thought it was circus limonade. 'Eureka!' he says, and before anybody could see the point he wrote a treatise on blood and got a royalty on it and his picture in the newspapers.

Kape your wits about ye, lads, and you're sure to succade. It's not the man who stands in the operating theaytre, surrounded by all the instruments and the apparatus that the king's daughters with their jumble sales can procure, and with three doctors and siven nurses standin' by to see that no low snake of a microbe sloides into the gapin' wound whin he's not lookin'—he's not the man what day-sirves the crown. To my moind the true surgeon is the man who, whin stranded away back on the K. and P., can perform tracheotomy with the aid of a bread-knoife and a piece of garden-hose, or wid an old suspinder

strap, two shingles and a postage stamp, set a Colles' fracture of the wrist.

Yez can't all be Howard Kelly's or Surgeons to the King—God bless him—but yez can do yer duty just as well at Brown's Corners as ye can in the foineest hospital in New York. It's a foine thing to read how Dr. McBurney and Dr. Mungo Park stood by the bed-soide of the dyin' Prisident and then sent in a bill for tin thousand dollars to the government. It's a foine thing, and it looks well in print. But it's far grander to read how owld Dr. William McClure rode through six miles of snow and flood to save the loife of some poor shepherd, wid no other earthly reward but the thanks and tears of the poor body and his woife.

"And so ye won't play whisht? Well, perhaps you're woise. Good day."

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL GRADUATE IN LONDON.

Continued from February 28.

St. John's hospital for skin diseases, in Leicester Square, is a good place to see cases, but my own experience is that the work done in the skin departments of either London General hospital or University College hospital is more thoroughly done, not that the specialists in St. John's are not as well qualified, but simply that it is not what is known as a teaching hospital. Some instruction is given, but details are omitted. The clinics are free.

The National hospital for nervous and epileptic cases is a modern and well equipped hospital. It is situated in Queen's Square one block south and one east of Russell Square. On its staff are Gowers, Hughlings Jackson, who first described Jacksonian epilepsy, and Risien Russell. The

outdoor clinics held on four afternoons of the week are free and the instruction is good.

The conditions required, and the nature of the examinations held, by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, are subjects regarding which many questions have been asked.

Previous to 1892 or thereabouts the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Royal College of Physicians of London held separate examinations and each granted its own diploma, which enabled the holder to practise in any part of the British Empire. For the past nine or ten years another arrangement has been in operation. A conjoint board of examiners was formed and now diplomas are not granted separately, but both diplomas must be won before either is granted, and it requires both to license a person to practise.

In the earlier part of this letter I referred to the requirements in medical education. It is not enough to produce diplomas stating that the holder has graduated. The original class tickets properly certified must be handed in to the secretary of the conjoint board, and a certificate of date of birth must accompany these. The student has then to get a government vaccination certificate from one of the public vaccinators stating that he is qualified to vaccinate. In order to get this it may be necessary to attend a course of six demonstrations although some public vaccinators make an exception in the case of Canadians and give the certificate without requiring attendance. The fee is 30s: \$7.50.

These directions are sufficient to guide the student until he has his interview with the secretary. If full information is required it can be obtain-

ed by writing to Mr. F. G. Hallett, secretary of the conjoint board, Examination hall, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C. I rather anticipated the secretary's instructions in the matter of the vaccination certificate. He will tell the student where they may be obtained.

The examinations are held four times a year in January, April, July and October. Canadian graduates do not have to try the primary or intermediate, but only the final examination. The final consists of three parts: medicine, surgery and midwifery. The latter may be tried at the end of the fourth year. The three groups may be tried at one time or one group at a time at the end of the fifth year.

The examination in midwifery, including obstetrics and gynæcology, consists of two parts, a written examination and a twenty minute oral examination including the use of instruments. For this examination it is better to read English text books only as the English are conservative in these branches. Text books such as Galabin or Playfair on Obstetrics, and Lewers' on gynæcology will be found to answer the requirements.

Medicine consists of a written examination (two papers), a clinical examination which consists in examination and diagnosis of cases for about half an hour and the writing out in detail of the treatment for a disease mentioned by the examiner, for which ten minutes is allowed; an oral examination on general medicine, medical pathology, gross and microscopical and lasting twenty minutes.

Medicine includes the following subjects: Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, Jurisprudence and Toxicol-

ogy, Sanitary Science, Medical Anatomy and Bacteriology.

A question on Therapeutics, Jurisprudence, Sanitary Science and Bacteriology on one of the papers is almost all the attention given to these subjects. The work at Queen's more than covers the ground. The only points that may require looking up are the English legal procedures in Jurisprudence. In the clinical examination typical cases of any of the diseases of the skin or nervous system may be shown.

Surgery consists of a written examination; a clinic lasting about half an hour in which the student may have to examine only two, but often six cases; a practical examination in surgical anatomy, operative surgery and use of instruments lasting twenty minutes, and the microscopical identification and description of two pathological specimens for which ten minutes is allowed, and an oral on surgical pathology and general surgery lasting twenty minutes.

Surgery includes practice of surgery, descriptive surgical anatomy, surgical pathology, and Bacteriology. If I had to name two subjects that are pre-eminently important in these examinations I would unhesitatingly name the subjects of Anatomy and pathology. These are two subjects that every examiner knows thoroughly, and when he lacks a good question on the subject in which he is questioning the student, immediately turns to the anatomical or pathological side of the case. There is a question in anatomy in nearly every paper.

I will conclude this letter by a reference to the cost of living and studying in London for a term of six months.

The first item to be considered is

passage to London and return. This will average \$100. It can be made more cheaply, and very easily be made at a much higher rate. Board and general household expenses, bus fares, etc., will make the actual living expense about \$8.00 per week or \$200 for six months. A hospital ticket will cost to begin with about \$50, and incidental expenses will add \$50 more, so that it is safe to count on an expenditure of \$400. If the student is going to try the examination he will have to add the fees, which are 20 guineas, about \$103, which is paid before trying the examinations. It makes no difference in the fee whether they are all tried at one time or tried separately. He must also add \$103 for the diplomas when successful. This makes a total of \$615 in round numbers. It is not claimed that the amount is accurate, but it is a safe amount to count on. In case of failure on examinations, supplementary examinations cost about \$50.

I have prolonged this sketch far beyond the limit I set for it in starting out, but hope that I thereby may have added some information which may be of some assistance to the student intending to take up post graduate work.

A. R. B. WILLIAMSON.

That most autocratic of all monarchs, the house-surgeon, occasionally puts aside his dignity of office and condescends to put up a trick on his admiring subjects—the students.

The anæsthetic was being given one day to a patient with a glass-eye. "Here, R—," and the anæsthesist called a student who was standing by, "note the conjunctival reflex." R—bent down and touched the conjunctiva. "He is under all right now, doc-

tor, there was no response," and then he wondered why the nurse laughed.

Another student was asked to feel the pulse in the left wrist. He put his hand beneath the bed-clothes, and you can imagine his embarrassment on finding no wrist there. The arm had been removed at the elbow.

A third student, who prided himself on his ability as a diagnostician, was asked by the house-surgeon to diagnose a case that had just come in. "What is the matter with you?" he asked. There was no answer. "Where do you feel the pain?"—still the patient was stubborn. "How old are you?"—no word from the patient. A laugh from the house-surgeon put him on to the joke and the diagnostician left the room, convinced that one cannot make a reputation with a deaf-and-dumb patient.

THE ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL.

There is at present a bill on its way through the Provincial Legislature which demands the attention of every student who intends entering that promised land whose portals are guarded so zealously by the Ontario Medical Council. This bill, fathered by Dr. Jessop, of Lincoln, has already passed its second reading, and has for its object the reconstitution of the Council. It proposes to have the entire 30 members elected from the profession generally, instead of 5 being appointed by the homeopathic practitioners and 8 by the colleges, as at present.

From a student's standpoint such a bill is injurious in the worst way to his interests. It stands to reason that if the college representatives be removed from the governing body that the colleges will not only have less control over the regulations of the

Council, but will also have very little or nothing to do with the appointment of examiners; and examinations—to a student—are a matter of vital interest.

The tendency of the present day is to specialism, and who is better able to pass his opinion on the capabilities of a student than a man who has made it his business, his specialty, to teach the science of medicine and to examine students in that subject.

Dr. Roddick, when here two years ago, spoke of students who had gone up before examiners in some of the smaller provinces and had covered these same examiners with confusion by correcting them in questions they had asked. The students of Ontario have occasionally been in similar positions and have met with examiners whom, had they dared, they could have corrected in more than one erroneous or out-of-date theory. How can the busy general practitioner, however skilled he may be in the diagnosis and treatment of medicine and surgery, be constantly up to date in their Etiology and Pathology unless he keeps constantly reading up, as a college professor is bound to do. The ideal examiners in medicine, surgery and obstetrics are men who are at the same time general practitioners and teachers in a medical school. The ideal examiners in Pathology, Bacteriology, Chemistry and Physiology are men who have made a specialty of these studies. These are the men whom the student respects, and when he goes up before them he has the satisfaction of knowing whether he fails or passes that he has been examined by men who know far more about the subject than he does.

Then again a lecturer in a medical school would never ask a student

questions regarding a subject which is not found in his text-books. Take, for example, *materia medica*. Certain text-books are prescribed for the student by the Ontario Medical Council. He studies these and is prepared to answer questions bearing on their contents. When he goes up to his examination and is questioned in drugs that have gone out of the pharmacopœia and on proprietary medicines that have come into vogue the day before yesterday, does one wonder that he gives up the ghost.

In the *Kingston Medical Quarterly* of April, 1901, the editor has written a very opportune article on the Ontario Medical Council. He complains first of the needless multiplicity of examinations that a student who intends to practice in Ontario must undergo before he can obtain his degree and the right to practice in this province. To overcome this bug-bear the editorial suggests that the Council give way and allow more college representatives, and that the medical schools in their turn give way and consider the examinations of the Council to be sufficient proof of a student's right to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Such an action, such a reconstitution, would indeed be gladly welcomed by the students of medicine, and would do away with the grounds for complaint mentioned in the first part of this article, as well as the multiplicity of examinations.

American millionaires are not the only ones who by the distribution of their wealth have benefited mankind. Alfred Nobel, of Stockholm, who died five years ago, made an immense fortune by his discovery of dynamite.

By his will five annual prizes of \$40,000 each were to be awarded to those men, irrespective of nationality, who had done the most good for humanity. Among those who received the awards for last year were Wilhelm, Conrad Roentgen, Professor at the University of Munich, whose X rays are familiar to every student, Emil von Behring, Professor at Halle and the discoverer of the anti-toxine of diphtheria, and Dr. Henri Dunant, of Switzerland, who did much to alleviate the horrors of war by bringing about the Geneva Convention and the societies of the Red Cross.

Professor—What means can we use to throw further light on the diagnosis of a tumor in the ant. abdominal wall?
"Stoney"—The X rays.

Science.

February 22, 1902.

Editor Queen's University Journal:

DEAR SIR,—I have before me your issue of January 31st, 1902, and have been reading your report of the special meeting of the Engineering Society.

With all due respect to Professor Carr-Harris, who is a personal friend of mine, I would earnestly advise the Engineering Society and the Queen's University Journal to inform themselves of facts before they put themselves on record as espousing this, the latest of Professor Carr-Harris' hobbies. We believe that in Ontario we have a high class of practising physicians. We ascribe this largely to the efforts of the Ontario Council who are at pains to run out of the country quacks and fakirs. We have not heard that students worthy of the name find

it a hardship to fulfil all the requirements of the Ontario Council, or that the Council has so monopolized the medical practice of the Province as to reap the whole revenue, to the exclusion of those doctors whom they themselves have since licensed in large numbers.

We know the class of student that dodged the Ontario Council; we know that if he got off his college exam., he did not chase the boys very close for the medal or the House Surgeon's position. From your article it cannot be said whether the reporter or the Professor used the term "fossil" as applied to the Practising Engineers who would set the examination which is such an iniquity, but would you refer to your city engineer as a fossil, or to the various City Engineers of Ontario as fossils? The Resident Engineer of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, the largest power development in the world to date, is an Ontario man of about forty years, a brother-in-law of your Professor of Political Economy, and an ex-Professor of McGill. Unfortunate man! he is on the Council of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and doubtless, therefore, is an ancient, dusty, moth-eaten fossil.

It is not well to call names—there is a proverb about glass houses. It is well to state facts. You state "with this in view they tried to get the Canadian Government to pass a bill which would make a University degree valueless or a practical training of no financial benefit." This is simply not a fact. I have the proud distinction of being the first graduate in civil engineering from Queen's University, and I challenge the Professor to show that the passage of the legislation he opposes would have rendered my Uni-

versity training or degree valueless. I grant you the bill would "prevent an engineer practising (as such) who had not previously served an apprenticeship," etc., a terrible outrage surely.

Do you, who hope to do honest work and learn the theory and practice of your profession, wish to rank with those too indolent, mentally, and with too little perseverance to qualify themselves according to the very moderate standard of the Canadian Society?

I have been elected a member of the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineers without application. I am not a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, but am not afraid that on application my University degree will be valueless.

Why not get in touch with the Canadian Society and let Queen's engineering students know the intentions and methods of the society? Like any other association it will not likely turn away the very men its constitution is framed to accommodate. Look at the membership roll of the Canadian Society; I think you will find it shows the names of nearly all the prominent engineers of the country. It seems a pity that so young an institution as Queen's Engineering Society should assume a belligerent attitude towards a strong association without more careful consideration. Perhaps as strong a fight as the Boers have made would result, for we all know Queen's metal—but what then?

In the meantime I have applied to the Canadian Society for the privileges it will extend.

T. S. SCOTT, B.A., B.Sc.

The Science Hall was represented by several of its inhabitants at the recent meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute in Montreal.

Last week the modest and quiet gentlemen, who reside at Hooligan Chambers, challenged the rabble of Carrot's Flats to a friendly game of hockey, and the following abusive refusal was received:

To Mr. Munchausen Burgundy, Master of the Hounds of Hooligan's Chambers, late Stowaway of His Majesty's Stonehooker Blake.

Greeting. Your communication of the eighth instant to hand. As secretary of this most ancient and venerable assembly known as The Order of the Polar Star, I, after a prolonged sitting of this most honourable house, have been instructed to bear you the following:

Whereas, the season has so far advanced that our rink on the south side of Garden Island has been closed for the season.

Whereas, our team has already been disbanded and our trainer dismissed, we feel that there is not sufficient time left for our gallants to get into shape.

Whereas, after due inquiry into the *status quo* of certain of your so-called amateurs, we must object to such players as Divinities.

Whereas, after most diligent study of Burke's Peerage, we have failed to find therein names of any of your so-called team.

We feel that it would be a very undignified departure to so far forget ourselves as to associate with the *vulgus*, or in other words, the long-legged, pop-eyed, knock-kneed, pimply-faced, lantern-jawed, clammy-skinned, black-feathered, yellow-toothed, bull-headed, hump-shouldered, snub-nosed, big-eared, chinless, feather-brained idiots, known as Hooligan's Hounds.

Be advised, ye scurvy crew. Go get ye together and practice with the Goo-

Goo's or the Ariel's. Go and learn to play the game, and till ye have a reputation look not at us. Till then adieu.

Signed on behalf of my fellow peers,

SIR WILLIAM REDTOP, Sec.

The Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, David S. Noble; Hon. Geo. G. McEwen, Worthy Patriarch; Sir Benjamin Tett, Usher of the Scarlet Rod; Geo. H. Greaves, Diabolic Deviator; Stuart Stanley Roy McDiarmid, Esq., Herald.

The Science contribution for athletic purposes compares very favorably with those from Arts and Medicine. We were assured when the contributions were asked for that should the Engineering Society contribute one dollar per member, the Aesculapian society would do the same. The report shows that each Science student contributed two dollars, while the Medical and Arts men averaged up fifty cents each.

We believe that it has been argued that the Tennis club is a Science organization, and whether from that reason or others less satisfactory no grant for prizes appears to have been given this year.

When the executive of the club asked for it they were informed that five dollars would be placed at their disposal with which to buy prizes for the singles and doubles. Last year ten dollars was voted with which to buy two prizes, three being unclaimed from the previous year.

Such economy may be commendable but we fancy that a slight reduction in sundries and liniment might have made it possible to patronize this branch of athletics from which so many, who are unable to participate in the more manly sports, derive enjoyment and value for their athletic fee.

SATURDAY.

In the dismal, dirty basement
In this stately Science Hall,
There's a crowd of grimy devils
A holdin' up the wall.

There's an assay goin' forward,
And the heat and sulphur smell
Give a first-class imitation
Of a place that don't sound well.

There's a hurry and a jostle
When the slag is fit to pour,
And if the bead is brittle
There's a most unchristian roar.

But the heat the furnace raises,
With Swinney at the feed,
's nothing to the climate
When Cyril drops his bead.

There's a bunch around the balance
Tellin' lies about their place,
To patient, gentle Burrows
With a very dirty face.

There's a sooty, hot professor
Who tells us where we're at;
And wishes just a little
That he wasn't quite so fat.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S RECORD IN INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY.

Editor Queen's Journal:

DEAR SIR.—Most of the students now at the college seem to have a very vague idea of how Queen's first won the Intercollegiate championship in Hockey. A few pointers from one who saw it done may be of interest.

The Intercollegiate Championship of Canada (not of America) was first fought for in the season of 94-95, and Queen's were the winners. In that year Queen's defeated R.M.C. by several goals, Varsity 19-3, and Trinity 17-3. These three games counted as O.H.A. matches as well, the game with Trinity being the final in that

league. About a week later McGill brought a strong team to Kingston, and at their own request had the championship decided by one match, as they stated they could not get their team together for a return game in Montreal. At the close of a very fast game the score was Queen's 6, McGill 5. Queen's line up was as follows: Goal, R. Hiscock; point, G. Curtis, (Capt.); cover, F. Taylor; wings, S. Rayside, G. F. Weatherhead; centres, A. B. Cunningham, D. R. McLennan.

No challenge was received in '95-96, although Queen's defeated R.M.C. in the O.H.A. series.

In '96-97 Queen's sent a team to New York to play Yale for the Intercollegiate Championship of America. The score was 3-0 in favor of Queen's. In the O.H.A. series R.M.C. and Varsity were disposed of, the latter by 6-1 in Toronto, and 6-6 in Kingston. This final game, by the way, affords a fine example of the results of the over-confidence that always takes possession of a Queen's team, once a lead has been obtained. The following were the men that defeated Yale and won the O.H.A. championship also: Goal, R. Hiscock; point, G. Curtis; cover, W. Merrill; wings, G. F. Weatherhead; R. Brock; centres, J. Harty (Capt.) G. Dalton.

In '97-98 Queen's lost the O.H.A. championship to Osgoode Hall, being defeated on Toronto ice by 7-3. McGill was immediately seized with the idea that Queen's had a weak team, and sent up the best seven men in Montreal for the championship. Their team was as follows: McKenna, Bickerdike, Drinkwater (Capt.), Howard, McLea, Davidson and Brennan (3 Victorias, 2 Shamrocks and 2 Montrealers). The following men represented Queen's: R. F. Carmichael, G.

Curtis, W. Merrill (Capt.), R. Carr-Harris, J. Faulkner, G. Dalton and L. Newlands. The score was again 6-5, although McGill led at half-time by 4-2.

The championship has never been fought for again until this season, although in '98-99 Queen's defeated Varsity in the O.H.A. finals by 9-3 in Toronto, and 10-8 in Kingston.

It will be noted from the above that Queen's has never been defeated by a University hockey team at home or abroad, unless, indeed, Osgoode Hall can be termed a college. In that case Queen's would have to acknowledge two defeats, as Osgoode triumphed over Queen's in '92-93 by a score of 3-2, and in '97-98 by a score of 7-3. Both these games were played in Toronto and both were O.H.A. finals. To tell how Queen's defeated Osgoode in '93-94 by 13-1 would be another story.

There are few teams able to sustain for ten years such a high standard in any line of sport as Queen's has done in hockey.

Yours etc.,

ONLY A SPECTATOR.

(The writer of the foregoing letter is not correct when he says that the Queen's-McGill game of '98 followed the defeat inflicted by Osgoode Hall. The McGill game was played first, as will be seen by referring to the JOURNAL of that year.

Our correspondent is correct when he places the score of the two McGill-Queen's matches at 6-5 instead of 5-4, as asserted in a recent article of the JOURNAL. We regret that our writer for athletics had not turned up some of the old copies of the JOURNAL before venturing on such dangerous ground).

INTER-YEAR HOCKEY—'02 vs. '05.

This was a good game and virtually was Queen's III against Queen's old first team. The freshmen are a speedy aggregation and their following up is especially noticeable. The strong defence of the seniors was too much for the team, however. The senior forwards individually made good rushes, but there was nothing like combination play. Score: 8-3 in favor of the seniors.

JUNIORS VERSUS SENIORS.

Both sides would have done much better execution had they been furnished with axes; there was neither good combination nor fast individual play. Excitement, nevertheless, ran high as it was interesting to speculate who would first kill his man. Three seniors were ruled off. Score: Seniors 5, Juniors 3.

SOPHOMORES VERSUS FRESHMEN.

This was a very interesting game, there being about three inches of water on the ice. Both teams played with lots of go, the following up of the forwards on both sides being noticeable. The Freshmen were too much for the Sophomores. When time was called the score stood 5-3 in favor of '05.

One speaker at the Alma Mater attributed Queen's success against McGill to the few practices Queen's had had; that the players were not stale as in other years. Was not this rather due to the fact that the players deserted the old style of slow combination work and trusted to fast individual rushes. This is the style of hockey that won for the Wellingtons last year, and is in favor with most of the teams of the Quebec league.



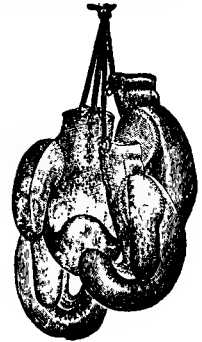
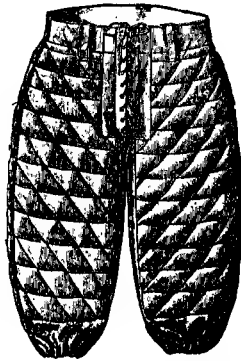
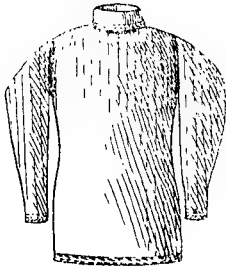
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Educational Department Calendar

December, 1901:

25. CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).
High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.
New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.
By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.
26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.
30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.
Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.
31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.
Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due.
Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

January, 1902:

21. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session) (3rd Tuesday in January.)
28. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils. (4th Tuesday in January.)

February.

5. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. (1st Wednesday in February.)

March.

1. Inspectors' Annual Report to Department, due. (On or before 1st March.)
Annual Reports from High School Boards to Department, due. This includes the Financial Statement. (On or before 1st March.)
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (On or before 1st March.)
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk. (On or before March 1st.)
27. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. (Thursday before Easter Sunday.)
28. GOOD FRIDAY.
31. EASTER MONDAY.
Night Schools close (session 1901-1902.) (Close 31st March.)

April.

1. Annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (During Easter Vacation.)
Returns by Clerks of Counties, Cities, etc., of population to Department, due. (On or before 1st April.)

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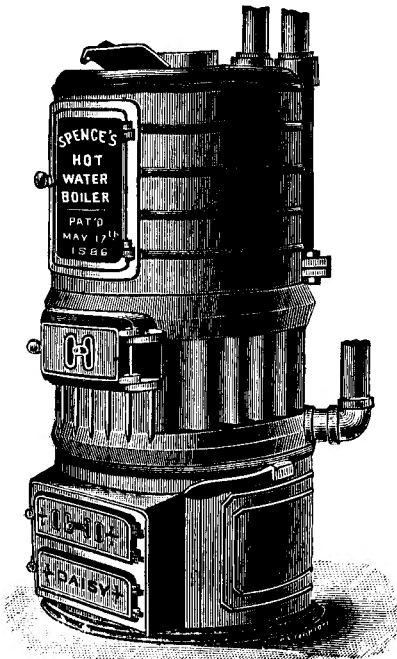
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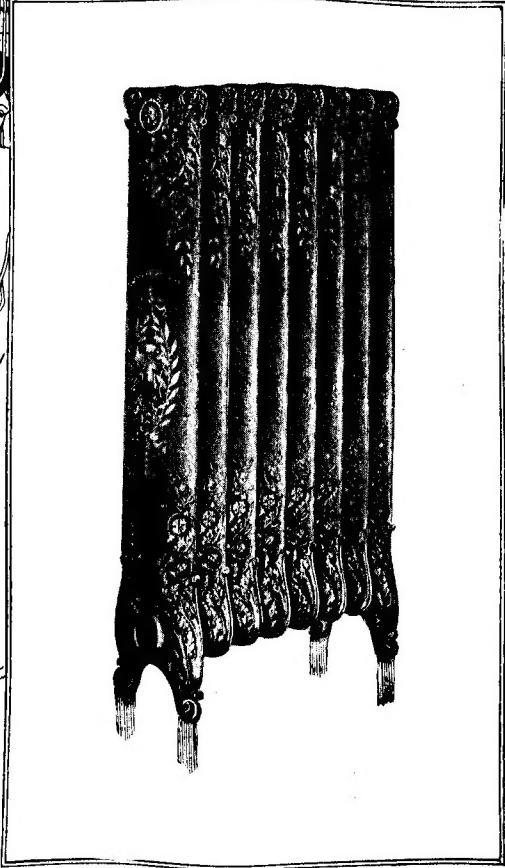
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